WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1896.

MRS. STANDFORD WINS AGAIN

Supreme Court Decides in Her Favor

in the \$15,000,000 Suit.

Mr. Justice Harlan, in the Suprem

Court of the United States this after noon, announced the decision of the court in the case of the United States vs. Jane L. Stanford, executrix of the late Senator

Stanford, in favor of the executrix.

This was a suit brought in the United States courts in California to recover some

thing over \$15,000,000, Stanford's pro-portion as a stockholder of the Central Pa-cific Railroad Company, of the alleged ha

bathy of the corporation to the United States for bonds advanced to it by the

Bill litioduced in Senate for

Gas at \$1.00.

FROM SENATOR M'MILLAN

It Also Provides for a Better Quality

of Illuminant - Protest Against Ap-

propriation of Money for Warships

and Coast Defenses Supervision of Work on Public Buildings.

Senator McMillan has at last acted on the question of cheaper gas.

In the Senate this afternoon he introduced a bill reducing the price of gas.

The bill provides "that the Washington

gas shall not contain more than twenty grains of sulphur in any form in 100 cubic feet, nor more than five grains of ammonia in any form in 100 cubic feet, and shall be free of impurity known as sulphureted hydrogen, said impurity to be determined by passing the gas through a glass vessel containing strips of bibulous paper moistened with a solution of the acetate of lead.

"And if any discoloration of the test paper is found to have taken place, this is to be teld conclusive as to the presence of sulphureted hydrogen in the gas."

THE PENALTY.

THE PENALTY. A penalty of \$100 is provided for any company furnishing gasare less illuminating power than required by this bill. This amount is to recovered in the police court of the District.

This act is to take effect after the first

day of April, 1896.

day of April, 1896.
Scantor Free presented a protest from the A. P. A. of Maine protesting against the unveiling of the statue of Father Marquette in Statuary Half.
The National Association for the Promotion of Arbitration, of which Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood is president, submitted a petition through Mr. Cannon protesting against further expenditures for warships and coast defenses.

formed.

That all labor employed on public buildings and public works in the District of Columbia, whether skilled or unskilled, must be employed by the day, and no work upon any of such public buildings or public works shall be done by contract.

THREE KILLED BY AN ENGINE.

Shocking Death of Two Young Women

PERE MARQUETE STATUE

The Covering Has Been Removed Without Any Ceremony.

GUARDED BY POLICEMEN

Threats to Disfigure Wisconsin's Trib ute Lead to This Action-Represent tative Linton Will Endeaver to Have the Statue Sent Back-A. P. A. and Others Opposed to Its Acceptance.

The marble statue of Father James Mar-quette, contributed to the United States by the State of Wisconsin, stands in Statuary the state of wisconsis, stands in standard Hall today minus the whitecloth, which has heretofore concealed its beauty from the public gaze, and guarded by a member of the Capitol police force.

The opposition to the placing of this status

has grown to such proportions that it is necessary to keep a strict watch over the handsome piece of marble to prevent injury

handsome piece of marnic to prevent almy being done to it.

It was also thought best to remove the cloth covering, as Marquette concealed assement to arouse greater in than Marquette revealed. Consequently Jedge J. W. Lesey, Who represents the governor of Wisconsin, and Signor Trentanove, the sculptor, went to the Capitol yesterday morning and removed the Wrapping.

The statue, heroic to size, caunot fail to excite admirately among takes who gaze upon it, no marter what their views may be. It has been placed between the statues of Lincoln and Gen. Phil Kearney, and these are dwarfed into insignificance beside the new arrival. Hamilton, Stockton and even the immense foronze figure of Gen. James Shields seem small and puny after one has locked upon the work of Signor Trentanove.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STATUE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STATUE. The statue, which is larger than that of the lamented Garfield, is of white markle, placed upon a colored pedestal. Pere Mar-quette is represented in his priestly roles, with the beads and crueffx in his sash. In the right hand is a chart of the Mis-

In the right hand is a chart of the Mississippi river.

On the front of the statue's base, in raised letter, is the following inscription: "Wisconsin's Trilate. James Marquette, S. J., who, with Louis Jellet, Discovered the Mississipal Eiver at Praire Du Chen, On either suc of the bare are two bronze groups, leantifully executed. One represents the discovery of the Mississipal and the other depicts Marquette preaching to the Indians.

groups, beautifully executed. One legacy
sents the discovery of the Mississippi and
the other deplets Marquette preaching to
the Indians.

The objection to the placing of the statue
and its acceptance by the government has
been formally brought to the attention
of the Bouse by Representative Linten
of Michigan, who has offered the following
resolutions, which are now before the
Library Committee.

"Whereas for the first time in the history
of the Paited States there has been placed
in the Capitol a statue of a man in the
garb of a churchain, said statue being that
of a Jessii priest pamed Marquetle, who
died in or about the year 1675, and who
is referred to in the joint resolution as
a reason for accepting the statue as a faithful missionary; and

"Whereas the Revised Statutes of the
United States, section 1814, provide only
for not exceeding two statues in number of
mathle or bronze from each State of deceased persons who have been citizens
thereof and illustrious for their distinguished civic or military services, and when
so furnished the same shall be placed in the
old chamber of the House of Representatives, now known as Statuary Hall, in the
Capitol of the United States; and

"Whereas the said Marquette never was
a citizen of any Statenor of the United States
nor performed any civic or military duty
therefor; and

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a citizen of any Statenor of the United States
nor performed any civic or military duty
therefor; and

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nor performed any civic or military duty
therefor; and

"Whereas the said warquette never
sa
citizen of any Statenor of the Luited States
nor performed to the formation of the law.

"He so

from the Capitol and returned to its donors A. P. A. NOT ALONE.

A. P. A. NOT ALONE.

Mr. Linton, in discussing the matter this morning with a Times reporter, said that the resolutions embodied his reasons for origecting to the statue.

"It is a mistaken idea to imagine that only members of the A. P. A. are opposed to this affair," he said. "It is obnoxious to 85 per cent of the American people on account of the dress. There are more tilebers of the order."
It is stated that objection was first-made by a man who does not belong to that organization.
Tust when the dedicatory exercises will be held, or of what they will consist, is not

Just when the dedicatory exercises will be held, or of what they will consist, is not known. An effort will be made to have the usual program followed out. A resolution will be introduced in the House and Senate setting apart a certain day for appropriate exercises upon the receipt of the statue. Members and Senators will be invited to make addresses on the life and work of Marquette, the same as has been done when other statues have been received.

done when other statues have been received.

It is possible that this plan may fail through.
There accurs to be a desire on the part of
some of the members of the lower house to
sillow the matter to drop. They think this
the best way to get out of an unpleasant are
dicament. On the other side of the building
Senators Mitchell and Vilas will probably
speak, as may one or two others of that
body.

CEREMONIES ABANDONED.

CEREMONIES ABANDONED.

The opponents to the statuc are well satisfied today over the turn events have taken. They claim that their opposition has had the effect of doing away with the presence of Cardinals Gibbons and Satolli and other dignitaries of the Catholic church.

The original intention was to have invited these officials to attend. This has, however, been abandoned. It was then decided to have only members of Congress and of the State committee present at the unveiling. This, too, has been given up, and the event occurred without ceremony off any kind.

Members of the Wisconsin delegation are naturally indignant at the manner in

Members of the Wisconsin delegation are naturally indigmant at the manner in which their gift is being treated. They claim that the statue was accepted by joint resolution of the last Congress, and that that answers the point raised by Representative Linton.

inat that answers the point raised by Repre-sentative Linton.

"It is unfortunate," said one of the dele-gation to the reporter this morning, "that the artist did not show Marquette in other robes than those of the church. He was a great explorer, discogrere and Indian mis-sionary, and I think it would have been in better taste had the artist dressed him dif-ferently. It is too late for that now, how-ever, and the best thing that can be done

WATCH IT GROW

Sunday Times Circulation.

SUNDAY, FEB. 2.... 21,991 SUNDAY, FEB. 9.... 22,036 SUNDAY, FEB. 16. 23,003

SUNDAY, FEB. 23. 28,388

SUNDAY, MARCH 1. 29,925

Warren, Ark., March 2.-T. M. Goodwin, who was wounded by Dank robbers, expired yesterday after much suffering. The most of the posse which went from here in pursuit of the robbers have given up the chave escaped to she hill country, near the Arkansas and Indian Territory line. Mr. Adair is resting nicely and thinks be in past the danger line.

is to dedicate the statue in the usual

The question raised by Representative Linton in his resolutions has never before

The question raised by Representative Linton in his resolutions has never before been brought up.

Under the statute, passed years ago by Congress, each State of the Union is authorized to place in the Capitol, in Statuary Hall, a statue of two representatives citizens of the State. The choice of the State has never before been questioned by Congress, Rhode Island has passed in the half a statue of Roger Williams, who was a resident of the old colony, and who was in no respect more a citizen of Rhode Island than Father Marquette was of Wisconsia.

Under the law it has been and hereforce to the discretion of each State to decide whom they should bonor, and the attempt to question this right to select for distinction in this regard has been reserved for a member of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Father Marquette was one of that band of noble phoneers, among which were included La Seife, Jodier, Richard and Cardillac, all of whom were at once missionaries to the Indians of the Northwest and explorers and discoverers. His name is cherished throughout the entire region where centuries ago be preached and labored. The State of



Marquette Statue

Wisconsin appropriated \$20,000 for the statue, which it has donard to the government, and which is concided to be one of the best works of art which have been offered for a place in Statuary Hall.

Threats to disfigure the statue can occasionally be heard in the Capitol rotunda, or corridors. Capt. Garden, chief of the Capitol police force, in order to prevent any such vandalism, has issued orders that the statue be guarded day and night, and a policeman is constantly on duty near it.

On Saturday afternoon a man, who gave his name as Edward Jones of New Yorkelty, threatened to break the statue into small pieces. He was taken in charge by the Capitol police and escribed to the guardhouse in the basement, where he continued his boisterous language. He soon cooled down, however, and was finally allowed to depart.

Washington Division, No. 1, U. R., K. of P., Begins Another Week.

The second week of the grand fair and baxaar of Washington Invision, No. 1, U. R., K. of P., will open fonight, with even more gayety and spleador than that of the previous week.

The attractions of the week will greatly exceed those of the previous week, and the ladies in charge of the humerous booths will undoubtedly have their hands full to wait upon the large crowd who are expected to be in attendance during the remaining six nights.

All the organizations which have been invited to the fair have not yet responded, but the following is a list of those who have accepted:

Mouday, Morch 2-Rathbone Division, No.

Company of Alexandria, va.
Wednesday, March 4—The Fifth Battalion D. C. National Guards, headquarters and staff, Maj, O. L. Sness, commanding; Lieut. J. L. Mack, adjutant; Lieut. William M. Meyers, quartermaster; Lieut. George C. Shaw, inspector rifie practice; Lieut. William M. Sprigg, suggeon; Company A. Capt. Gay E. Jenkins; Company A. Capt. George Phebus; Company C. Capt. C. V. Sayer; Company D. Capt. George W. England. The First Regiment, U. R. K. of P., of the District of Columbia, under command of Col. Harry Coggins. Friday, March 6, Grand Canton, Washington, No. 1, I. O. O. F.
There are several other organizations

ton, Washington, No. 1, 1, 0, 0, F.
There are several other organizations who have expressed their intention of attending the fair, but as, yet no official information has been received.

The members of Washington division are very jubilant over the success of the past week, and it has been intimated that the C. G. Conn Prum Corps will secure a handsome donation for their faithful service during the progress of the fair.

DAIRYMEN STOLE MILK.

Two Youths Who Took Lacteal Fluid Served by a Rival. A novel case of larceny was developed in Judge Miller's police court this forenoon. It was shown by testimony that one milkman had been systematically steading the white fluid from another, in order to supply the stall contonues.

Bank Robbers' Victim Dead.

manner."
It is claimed by the Wisconsin members that the Idea of inviting the churchmen to be present at the dedicatory exercises originated with the sculptor, and not with one of the delegation.

QUESTION NEVER BEFORE RAISED.



GRAND FAIR AND BAZAAR.

have accepted:

Monday, March 2—Rathbone Division, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., of Alexandria, Va. Tuesday, March 3—Company D. Third Rathalion, D. C. N. G., under command of Capt. H. D. Kling, Andrew Jackson Council, No. 6, J. O. U. A. M., the Veieran Volunteer Firemen of this city, and the Columbia Fire Company of Alexandria, Va. Wednesday, March 4—The Fifth Bat-

fluid from another, in order to supply his retail customers.

The prisoners were "Villiam Kearnes, seventeen years of age, who drives a milk wagon and serves a toute for his father, and his assistant Alonzo Parris, sixteen years of age, both white. The man whose milk was stolen is W. R. Corbey, the dairy-man, of No. 1122 Eighteenth street north-

man, of No. 1122 Eighteenth street northwest.

Policeman Joyce, of the Third precinct, captured the youths at an early hour this morning, after they had stolen two cans of milk from in front of a grocery store, at the corner of Eighteenth and Queen's alley. It had been the practice of the boys to take cans filled with milk from in front of stores where they had been left by Mr. Corbey's drivers.

These were placed in Kearnes' wagon and served to his customers. The police had been watching the stores for some time in order to catch the thieves, and had frequently seen Kearnes' wagon stop and take the milk, but thought be was feaving the fluid there instead of stealing it. Judge Miller fined Kearnes and Parris \$100 each, or thirty days in Jail.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE DISTRICT. Suit Entered Supplementary to the

Receiver-ship Action in Baltimore.
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was sued this morning on a judgment for \$1,000,000. The plaintiff is the Mercantile Trust Company of New York.
The suit is the duplication here, it is said, of the suit filed in Baltimore on Saturday leading to the appointment of John E. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray as receivers.

receivers.

It is brought here merely to complete that proceeding with reference to property within this District. Similar suits, it is understood, will be brought in every jurisdiction where the company has property.

American Murdered in Mexico.

Jiminez, Mexico, March 2.—Thomas M.
Rickford, an American, was shot and
killed forty miles west of here Saturday
by Exaristo Redriguez, superintendent of
the Aurelio mine. Rickford was employed by an Englishman to investigate
and report upon the mine, with a view to
its purchase. Rodriguez refused the
expert permission to enter the mine, and
when Rickford attempted to go down the
shaft he was shot and killed.

NEW ENGLAND FLOODED

Heavy Fains Have Caused All Streams to Overflow.

RAILROADS UNDER WATER

Travel Seriously Interfered With. Costly Bridges Swept Away and Towns Left in Darkness by Destruction of Electric Light Wires Mills Ruined by Breaking of Dams.

Boston, March 2.-Dispatches from all sections of New Hampshire and Vermont report great damage to property by freshets. The heavy rains of the past two days have melted the snow that covered the ground and rotted the ice in the rivers. enusing nearly all streams to overflow their banks. Highways are submerged rail-roads washed out in some places, and traffic badly interrupted.

The Connecticut, Merrimac, Passump-sick, Concord, Nashua, Souhegan, Winooski, and other rivers are higher than for years and in most cases are still rising Mills along the river banks have been flooded and will not be able to run until the water subsides, thereby entailing a heavy b

RAILWAYS UNDER WATER The Boston and Maine and Central Vermont tracks were under water, and all trains have been cancelled for the present. A washout fifty feet long on the Boston and Maine Railroad at Westminster is reported. At Burlington the electric light station was obliged to shut down, leaving the city in darkies.

leaving the city in darkness.

At Concord, N. H., the Merrimae river is a rashing torrent, and filled with ice fifteen inches thick. The water has been rising at the rate of nearly a foot an hour. An trains on the Concord and White Mountain division of the Poston and Main-Railroad have been cancelled until the water

Raifroad have been cancelled until the water subsides.

From Nashua it is stated that wash-outs are reported on the Manchester and Koene and Rohester and Worsester Raifroads, and gangs have been sent to make repairs. Water at the Jackson's Company's mills is thirteen feet above low water mark. At Lawrence, Mass., the Merrimac River is ten feet above the dam and rapidly rising. At Biddeford, Me., the bridge across the Saco River is endangered by the great mass Saco River is endangered by the great mass of floating ice in the river, and it has been weighted with paving stones, while a gang of men is watching it closely. A big boom of logs above the bridge is likely to break at any time.

BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY. At bover, N. H., a bridge across the Co-checo River, that cost \$35,000, was swept away and went down over the dam of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company with a terrible crash. Two boys were on the bridge at the time, and barety escaped with their lives.

lives.

At 8 o'clock last night a small store occupied by several small dealers and a section of the Bracewell block, was swept away, carrying with it the telegraph, telephone and electric light wires, leaving the city in total darkness. Another bridge connecting the No. 1 mill of the Cocheco Mamfacturing Company with the print works was also swept off by the swift current, and all the buildings along the banks are partly filled with water, all is feared that the Sawyer bridge over the Bellamy River will also go.

The dam at Sawyer Lower Mill, it is thought, cannot stand much longer. The

The dam at Sawyer Lower Mill, it is thought, cannot stand much longer. The Sawyer Woolen Company's loss will reach \$50,000. The damage to the Cocheco Company will be large and the damage to Bracewell block, \$40,000. At 10 20 o'clock last night the Washington street bridge leading to the jail was carried away. Throughout the Naugatuck Valley in Connecticut the loss by floods is placed at fully \$100,000.

REMOVED FROM HOMES IN BOATS.

Hartford, Conn., March 2.—The Connecticut River began rising Saturday at the fate of nearly a foot an hour. The river is nineteen feet above low water mark and is still rising.

The Farmington River has not been so high by half an inch since the flood of 1854. It is estimated that \$25,000 damage has been done in Winsted. People were taken from their houses in boats. age has been done in Winsted. People were taken from their houses in boats.
Bristol, Conn., March 2.—An extra freight train of fifteen cars on the New England Road went over an embankment at Forestville yesterday. Half of the rolling stock was destroyed, but by something little short of a miracle only one of the train's crew, a brakeman, was hurt. He was but slightly bruised. The accident was due to a washout caused by the bursting of the dam of the Bristol Mining Company.

New Haven, Conn., March 2.—Reperis received here up to midnight indicate extensive damage by the storm and floods of the past twenty-four hours. Foot bridges and roads are reported washed away in every direction and the rivers rising rapidly. Wash-outs are reported from all along the route of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad, while on the Notthernstein division of the Consoli-

along the route of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad, while on the Northamptoh division of the Consolidated Railroad there is no travel north of Sinsbury, near which point 2,000 feet of the roadbed have been swept away. At this point three freight trains bound to New Haven are stalled.

Albany, March 2.—The freshet at Albany is slowly subsiding after baying reached a point only two incises below the high water mark of the 1893 flood, which was seventeen feet above the normal level of the stream. There was an ice gorge at Stayvesant, which forced the water back upon Albany, and it is reported today that the ice gorge has given away.

THOUSANDS OF MEN IDLE.

Lowell, Mass., March 2.—Between 10,—

THOUSANDS OF MEN IDLE.

Lowell, Mass., March 2.—Between 10,000 and 12,000 people in Lowell are idle today because of the tremendous rise of the Merrimac river. The rise has steadily increased since Sunday morning, and at 8 a.m. today the gauge of the locks and caual company show a height of ten feet of water over the Pawtucket dam.

This is within two feet of the height attained by the spring freshet of 1895, and as the rise is still on, the indications point to a repetition of last year's experience.

The river is, janumed full of floe ice. The Scott, Massachusetts, Middlesex, and Merrimac nulls and the Pickering Hossery Mill, on the Merrimac, are unable to operate because their lower floors are flooded.

The Concord River is also high, and many mills and small concerns located on its banks are greatly handicapped and will probably have to shat down in a few hours, as the river is still rising.

In some of the mills it may mean a shutdown of a week, with the consequent loss of employment to thousands of operatives, The Boston and Maine railroad is also a sufferer from the flood. Its tracks in a portion of the northern yard are under water and abandomed.

Mariboro, Mass., March 2.—The Assabet

ition of the northern yard are under and abandoned.

Mariboro, Mass., March 2.—The Assabet Riverhere is higher than before for twenty-one years. The lower portions of the mills are flooded and the bottom lands covered with water.

Whitehall, N. Y., March 2.—Charles and Walter Roussean, while attempting to cross the Pouliney river, near Sciota, four miles east of Whitehall, late yesterday afternoon, were drowned. A number of afternoon, were drowned. A number of miles cast of Whitchall, late yesterday afternoon, were drowned. A number of people were on the banks and saw the brothers drowning, but were unable to render them any assistance.

Bellows Falls, Vt., March 2.—Reports of damage outside are beginning to come in. At midnight John C. Kiniry of this place, fell from the Boston and Maine bridge above the falls and was carried over and drowned.

RULES TO BE SUSPENDED

House Cuban Resolutions Substituted for the Senate's.

MR. HITT'S MOTION ARGUED

He Moved That Under a Suspension the Change Be Made-Mr. Boutelle Demanded a Second to It and It Was Ordered by a Big Vote-About an Hour Allowed for Arguments.

It was twenty minutes of 2 o'clock when Mr. Hitt obtained the floor and moved that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from further consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution which passed that body last Friday and substitute

passed that body last Friday and substitute therefor the resolutions herefore reported from that committee.

There had been prior to this time an unusually large attendance of members, and the galleries were crowded to overflowing, in anticipation of this event.

Early in the day the report had been verified that the Cuban resonations would be brought up at the carriest possible noment, and in view of this fact expectation was restrained to the numost.

Mr. Hit stared that the fourth resolution pledeing in advance the support of Congress to the President in whatever action he might take has been omitted.

Ar. Hitt moved that the rules be suspended for the consideration of the resolutions, which were resolved in the fourth resolutions, which were resolved to this motion be dispensed with, but Mr. Boutelle objected and attempted to make some remarks, but was declared out of order.

BY A BIG MAJORITY.

BY A BIG MAJORITY.

Tellers were appointed on the question of second, and the vote resulted, 175 yeas, a second, and the vote resulted. It's year,
Mr. Bailey asked quantimous consent that
disease be expended until 5 o'clock, but a
chorus of objections was raised.
While other propositions were being made
the House filled up with members and the ist interest was manifested in the pro

utmost interest was manifested in the pro-cessings.

An agreement was reached by which each side was allowed forty-five minutes for discussing the resolutions.

The exottement which had prevailed prior to this time for a period of fifteen minutes now subsided, and every member on the floor turned in his seat and faced Mr. Hitt, as be arose to speak for Culsa.

Mr. Hill stood on the cast side of the main circle at the third seat from the front and spoke in a calm, dispassionate voice, his words being clearly understood in cach por-tion of the hali.

Mr. HITT'S SPEECH.

MR. HITT'S SPEECH.

The bill provides "that the Washington Gas Light company and all other gas light companies are authorized to charge and collect for illuminating gas furnished to consumers in the District of Columbia, at a rate not exceeding \$1.25 per thousand cubic feet.

"Provided, That if consumers pay any gas bill within ten days after the same shall have been presented for payment for the first time, said consumers shall be entitled to a reduction at the rate of 25 cents per thousand cubic feet.

"The illuminating power of the illuminating gas furnished by each and every gas light company, person, or persons in the District of Columbia shall be equal to twenty-two candles by the Brunsen photometer, using the Luglish parliamentary standard Argand buffer, having fifteen holes and a seven-inch chaimey, consuming five cubic feet of gas per hour, and such gas shall not contain more than twenty grains of sulphur in any form in 100 cubic feet, my more than five grains of am-MR. HITT'S SPEECH.

The resolutions, Mr. Hitt said, had been considered with great care by the committee in many meetings, passing through several months, and after consultation with many eminent jurists.

It was the belief of the committee that, in the interest of peace, in the interest of the United States, and in the interest of those who were struggling in Cuba, and with whom the committee sympathized, the resolutions presented were a practical, conservative and effective mode of action. The United States Government, he said, should be prepared to protect the interest of American elizients, but to intervene, if necessary. The resolutions had been carefully considered, so that they could not, they certainly ought not, cause any trouble between the United States and any country that was not "seeking to pick trouble with That belligerency was a fact, he said.

That belligerency was a fact, he said, was proved not by newspaper reports alone, but by the reports of United States consuls in Cuba. The war in Cuba was not a reproduction of that which prevailed from 1868 to 1878; it was a far greater one, three times greater.

It had gone on until it had swept from one end of the island to the other until today the Spanish authority was not in fact, exercised over more than one-third, probably not more than one fourth of the 41,600 square miles of the surface of the Island.

Island.

The Spanish minister at Washington had made a statement on the 22d of February to the effect that 125,000 troops had been sent to Cuba by Spain. Was not that war? Was that a police putting down dis-rhances? Recently the captain general of Cuba has issued two long proclamations which had been read with horror. It would not do, Mr. Hitt said, to say that the struggle in Cuba was guerrilla war

merely.

Guerrilla warfare was a great and terrible instrument in the genius of the Spanish race. One hundred and fifty thousand of the finest soldlers of the world had marched

the finest soldiers of the world had marched into Spain and attempted to subduc a people which could only resist by guerrilla warfare; and the Spaniards destroyed that French army. Was not that, Mr. Hitt asked, war?

During the delivery of Mr. Hitt's remarks Senor Mendonca and the secretary of the Brazilian legation occupied from seats in the diplomatic gallery.

So close was the attention given Mr. Hitt that he was not once interrumed by an so close was not once interrupted by ap-plause, but as he concluded he was greeted with cheers from both sides of the chamber. Mr. McCreary followed, and said he was in favor of the resolutions under consid-eration.

tion through Mr. Cannon protesting against further expenditures for warships and coast defenses.

A petition of the Columbia Heights Citizens' Associationurge municipal ownership of gas, electric light and telephones. It was offered by Mr. McMillan.

House bill to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, to license physicians and surgeons, and to punish persons violating the provisions of the act, was reported by Mr. Gallinger.

An amendment to section 8 reads as follows: "And to physicians who may change their residence to the District of Columbia from any State or Territory where medical laws and medical examining boards exist, the prescription of a certificate or license from a medical examining boards exist, the prescription of a certificate or license from a medical examining board. If found upon due inquiry to be true and genuine, being sufficient evidence of right to registration and certification under the provisions of this act."

OTHER MINOR BILLS.

In the Senate today the following House eration.

A joint resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for estimates in regard to proposed improvements to Newlown Creek, N. Y., was agreed to in the House today, as was also a resolution calling on the same officer for estimates as to the cost of deepoing the channel of Southwest Baltimore oning the channel of Southwest Baltimor-Spring Garden) to twenty-seven feet. Also Senate joint resolution authorizing the continuance of the improvements of Mo-bile Harbor, Ala. Also a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Ait-ken. Minn.

provisions of this act."

OTHER MINOR BILLS.

In the Senate today the following House bills were introduced:

By Mr. Seweil.—To amthorize and regulate the sale of unchained baggage and other property in the District.

Mr. McMillan.—To extend Fourteenth street to Spring road and to extend North tarest to Spring road and to extend North Capitol street to the Soldiers Home.

Another long petitions from citizens of the city urging the passage of the bill to force the Eckington Raily ay to use modern means of transportation was presented by Senator McMillan. Over 1,000 signatures have been secured to the protest.

Mr. Phillips has by rejuest introduced in the House the following bills:

That from and after the passage of this act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall have supervision and control of all labor employed on public buildings and public works by or on behalf of the District of Columbia, and shall designate an officer or officers, ander whose immediate supervision and direction all such labor, whether skilled or maskilled, shall be performed.

That all labor employed on public buildch. Mun.
Also a bill authorizing the Arkanses and
orthwestern Railroad Company to conruct and operate a road through Indian struct and operate a road through Indian Territory.

Also a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept certified checks in lea of bonds in contracts for naval supplies. The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of Lieuteant Commander Brown to be a commander on the retired list was discussed in committee of the whole and defeated by a vote of 58 to 82.

This officer was retired because of injuries received during the great burricane at Apla. Samona, and the promotion was urged on account of the consplicious bravery he displayed on that occasion.

On motion of Mr. Willis the rules were suspended. Senate joint resolution was agreed to authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and distribute seeds, etc., as has been done in preceding years.

Change of Ownership.

Messrs. Garner & Co., the popular clothiers and outfitters, have just inaugurated a perenpiory sale of their entire stock consisting of children's, youth's and men's clothing, furnishings, underwear, etc. As this is a comparatively clean stock, buyers will reap a profit seldom offered. The stock must be closed out by March 31, as the store, lease and fixtures have been subte to the Domestie Sewing Machine Company.

Shocking Death of Two Young Women and a Man.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 2.—Two young women and a young man were killed Saturday night on the Penjaylvania Raifroad, a short distance west of Manor station. near Sharon. It is supposed that they had been making a social visit at Irwin, and were walking home along the tracks.

They were Richard Garland, twenty-one years old, living near Manor; Miss Mary Clark, twenty garrs old, living near the same place, and Miss Christina Grieves, twenty years old, living at Westmoreland City. Military Institute Barracks Burne Sweet Springs, Mo., March 2.—The barracks and arnory attached to the Mariaduke Military Institute, at this place, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, and is nearly covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an overheated furnace.

INQUIRY INTO TORTURES SPAIN'S APOLOGY Spain to Make Reply Concerning

SENATOR CALL'S RESOLUTION

Editor Gomez's Death.

Full Report Also Wanted of the Proceedings in the Trial of Julius Sanguilly and Demand Made That All Americans Captured Be Treated as Prisoners of War.

Among the petitions presented in the Senate during the morning hour today was one from the American Protective Association of Maine by Mr. Frye protesting against placing the statue of Pere Marquette in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Allen and agreed to directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the gress carnings, operating expenses and not carnings of the Pacific Railroads from their organization till the end of June, 1894, by years.

Mr. Call offered the following resolu-

Mr. Call offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the Senate, That the President of the United States be requested to denand of the Government of Spain a statement as to the troth of the charges made in a letter published in the newspaperspapering to be from Mr. Gomez, late editor of the La Lucha, a newspaper published in Havana, that he had been fortured while confined in a dungeon in the hare ground for two months, in Cesta, the penal colony of Spain, to extort from him evidence against Julius Sanguilly, a naturalized chilzen of the United States, and subsequently killing the said Gomez; also to insist on a full report of the evidence and all the proceedings in the alleged civil triol of Julius Sanguilly, in which it is charged that the said Sanguilly was condemned to imprisonemnt for life at Ceuta on suspicion only and without evidence; also to demand the release of Charles Michelson and Lernzo Betaneourt, correspondents of the New York newspapers, who are charged only with entering within the insurgent lines to obtain information; also to demand of Spain that all American citizens who shall be captared by the Spanish forces shall be treated as prisoners of war and be accorded humane treatment, and to inform the Spanish government that the United States will insist on this demand."

THE RESOLUTION REFERRED. Mr. Call also sent to the clerk's desk and had read a newspaper paragraph stating that Juan Gualherto Gomez, ex-editor of La Lucha, who had been arrested and sent to Centa. Africa, for political reasons, had been tortared to death because he would not make false charges against Sanguilly, an American citizen.

After remarks by Mr. Call the resolution

"Minister of After remarks by Mr. Cell the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign

After remarks by Mr. Can the resignation was referred to the Committee on Forcian Relations.

The credentials of Mr. Allison, for his new Scantorial term, beginning March 4, 1897, were presented by his colleague. Mr. Gear, read, and placed on file.

A conference was ordered on the army appropriation bill, and Senators Quay. Bate, and Faulkner were appointed conference on the part of the Senate.

The President's veto message on the bill for beasing school lands in Arizona was presented and read, and on motion of Mr. Photois the bill and veto message were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Senate bill to prevent the carrying of obscene literature, etc., from one State or Territory into another State or Territory, was taken up, attented and passed.

The Senate passed the bill to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service. It creates a permanent retired list at three-fourths pay.

HOUSE READY FOR BURNING.

Enrolture and Redding at No. 1430 C Street Saturated With Oil.

An attempt was made this morning to burn house No. 1420 C street northwest, occupied by Camille Dumas, and owned by Mr. J. Edward Chapman.

The fire started about 4:30 o'clock, and an alarm, sent in from box 163, took Engine Companies 1, 2, and 6, and the First precinct police reserve to the scene. The flames were extinguished, after a loss of about \$2,000 to the house and furniture. frames were extinguished, after a loss of about \$2,000 to the house and furniture. An investigation was then made of the premises, which disclosed the fact that the beds, carpetis, furniture and boxes of paper had been saturated with coal oil and the fire had evidently been deliberately started. Presence Detective Satton and Policeman Williams took charge of the case, and became convinced that Mary Brooks, a colored cook in the house, had set fire to the premises. A search was accordingly made for her, and this afternoon betective Satton located her in South Washington.

She was arrested and locked up at the First precinct station house, and will be arraigned in the police court tomorrow on a charge of arson.

Some trouble with the madame furnished the motive for the crime.

WILL NOT JOIN THE GRAY.

Boys to Blue, Says Commander Wal ker, Must Parade by Themselves.
Indinapolis, Ind., March 2.—Commander-in-Chief Walker of the Grand Army of the Republic, yesterday made public the correspondence regarding the proposed celebration of the Fourth of July in New York city.

bratton of the Fourth of July in New York city.

He says he will continue to insisst that the Grand Army of the Republic shall not take any part in the celebration, if it is arranged for war veterans of the North and South to march together. It is his intention to issue a general order in due time probabilities veterans of the Union cause from participating in the celebration.

"I can see the sentimental side of the controversy." said he, "but there is a principle involved and I propose to stand firmly by that principle. Either the South or the North was wholly right in the conflict, and believing, as I do, that the North was wholly in the right. I shall always oppose any demonstration that will tend to glorify the cause for which the South fought."

GRAIN ELEVATOR BURNED. Six Hundred Thousand Bushels of

Wheat Destroyed.

Minucapells, Minu., March 2.—Elevator A., No. 2, in this city, belonging to Van Dusen, Harrington & Co., took fire this morning and was totally destroyed. It contained 600,000 bushels of wheat. The loss will be about \$700,000, well insured.

Purchased by Mrs. Martha Aman. Purchased by Mrs, Martha Aman.
Mrs. Martha Aman, widow of the late
Schastian Aman, has purchased from the
estate the saloon business at No. 316
Ninth street northwest. The place was
appraised at \$3.155, but Mrs. Aman pays
\$10.000. The transfer includes faxures,
good will and everything connected with the
establishment.
The sale was made under permission from
Judge Hagner, given in response to a petition by Mrs. Aman, which was filed on
Saturday. Her son and daughter, both of
age, approved the transaction.
Mrs. Aman will continue the business in
her own control.

The shuffleboard tournament of the Eiks at the Home Club has been concluded. The winner was that expert player, Mr. A. Walker, who won no less than twelve games, losing but one. The prize was a handsome gold hadge. There were twenty contestants, including among them the fore-most players in Washington.

Burglar Alarm Spring by a Cat. An electric barg'ar alarm sounded from house. No. 1114 First street northwest, about 12 45 o'cicek this morning. Policeman J. A. Duyall, of No. 3, responded, and made a trotough search of the premises, but found everything safe and secure. It is supposed the alarm was set off by a yagrant cat which was prowling about the premises.

Harmon's Pacific Rattroad Reply The Attorney General sent to the House committee on Pacific Railroads today a etter replying to questions submitted to im in a resolution adopted by the com-

ONE CENT.

Prompt Repudiation of the Barcelona Outrages.

WILL MAKE REPARATION

Minister Taylor Cables the News to the State Department.

DE LOME WAIVES CEREMONY

Secretary Olney Has Received a Dispatch From Spain Expressing Regret at the Action of the Mob. Disclaiming Any Share in Inciting the Demonstration and Expressing the Purpose to Make Ali Honorable Amends-It Is Believed That This Will Obviate Any Extreme Action by This Government-Quiet at the Capitol, and the Feeling Is That There Is No Need for Aggressive

The Spanish government has promptly disavowed any responsibility for the as-sault on the United States consulate at Birceiona vesterday, and, in addition to expressing deep regret over the occur-rence, has offered to make complete repa-

partment late last evening in a cable mes-sage from Mr. Hannis Taylor, minister of the Unite dStates at Madrid. Secretary Oliney laid the dispatch before President Cleveland early this morning, and on his return be gave it to the press. The dis-

"Minister of state has just called to ex-

press deep regret that a mob has insulted Barcelona consulate, breaking windows, and offered complete reparation. He informed me that the government, on its own motion, has taken every precoution to guard legation and my residence. I have asked no DE LOME WAIVED CEREMONY. Prior to the receipt of the dispatch newsages reporting the assault on the Barcelona consulate had been received from both Minister Taylor and Mr. Herbert Bowen.

the consul at Barcelona.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, also was informed of the news, and he waived ceremony and called on Secretary Oliney at his residence vestential to express in advance of instructions the regret of his government over the occurrence.

gret of his government over the occurrence.

These indications of the desire of the
Spanish government to make every amend
for the insult to the consulate were carefully considered by the President and Secretary Olney at their conference this morning.

They were convinced that no affront had
been given for which the government was
responsible, and it is understood that Secretary Olney has sent a dispatch to Minister Taylor, instructing him to make
known to the Spanish authorities the appreciation of this government of their disavowal of the issuit.

The incident is believed in official ercles to be practically ended with Spain's
repudiation of any responsibility for the
attack of the mob, and her evident desire
to do all that is possible to make amenda
satisfactory to the United States.

FEELING IN CONGRESS.

There is a contingency, however, that the

There is a contingency, however, that the Administration fears may interfere with the speedy termination of the affair in a gratifying manner, and that is the growth

the speedy termination of the affair in a gratifying manner, and that is the growth of an intense feeling in Concress over what may be construed into an insuit to the United States.

The view of the Administration is that the assault was committed by a crowd of irresponsible persons, and that the prompt explanation of the Spanish minister for foreign affairs and the evident desire of his government to show a spirit of friendiness to this country in the promise to make reparation should be accepted in good faith by the United States.

It is feared, however, by some of those officinis who take this view that our already strained relations with Spain over the Cuban resolutions may be put to further tension by discussion of the affair in Congress. This, it is thought, may hasten action on the Cuban resolutions by the House and result in their adoption in such a form that the President will be obliged to commit the executive branch of the government to some definite policy with regard to Cuban belligerency.

As the President, and Sevenary Olney

some definite policy with regard to Cuhan belligerency.

As the President and Secretary Olney are endeavoring at the present time to formulate some plans with reference to the United States and Cuba, they may be considerably embarrassed if matters take the turn indicated.

Beyond the information in the dispatch quoted nothing can be learned at the State Department concerning the present critical aspect of affairs. It is not unlikely, however, that the facts may be had before Congress through the medium of a message from the President.

AMONG THE SENATORS.

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AMONG THE SENATORS.

The developments in Barcelona. Spain, yesterday caused considerable discussion about the Senate end of the Capitol this normang and in the meeting of the Committen on Foreign Relations, where they were informally referred to. The Senate is unable, of course, to take official notice of the affair.

Such Senators as have expressed any opinion at all regret that the Spaniards should have permitted their feelings to have thus got the better of them. Some trembers of the committee think the Spanish government is responsible for not having taken steps to prevent such an outbreak, while others of a more conservative tora of mind deem it the doing of a lot of irresponsible citizens only, urged on by enthusiastic students, who were the leaders in the demonstration.

While the committee was in session this morning it was made aware of the action of the Spanish government through press bulietins, and it was the general opinion of the Spanish government that Spanish government had acted prompits and generously in disavowing the act and offering reparation for the damage done.

ORIECTION TO SENATE TALK.

OBJECTION TO SENATE TALK

resentations to the President London, March 2.- The correspondent of the Pail Mail Gazette in a Madrid dispatch to that paper says that although the government of 81 ain recognizes the ab-solute independence of the United States Senate, it is the intention of Prime Min-ister Canovas del Castillo to point out to

ister Canovas del Castillo to point out to
the Washington government the injustice
of the language employed by some of the
Senators in the debate on the Cuban resolations, attributing arbitrary cracities to the
authorities in Cuba.

The premier will also contend that the
pretensions of the Cuban rebels are
ridiculous and that their savagery merits
the condemnation of all civilized nations.
ACCUSATION OF THE INSURGENTS.
He will also show that, instead of con-He will also show that, instead of conducting legitimate warfare, the rebels burn, rob, and nurder on all sides and upon every

Continued on Second Page.